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gabbro, diorite, and aplite intrude the sedimentaries. The petrography of the igneous rocks is rather detailed for a reconnaissance report.

Sheared zones occur in the greenstone, and these carry important copper values, the only mineral of importance being chalcopyrite. Practically no oxidized zones are found. Auriferous quartz veins also occur in the region, and one gold mine is in operation. A. E. F.

Geology and Mineral Resources of the Solomon and Casadepaga Quadrangles, Seward Peninsula, Alaska. By PHILIP S. SMITH. Bull. 433, U.S. Geol. Survey. 1910. Pp. 234; figs. 26, pls. 16.

This bulletin is the first of a series to describe in detail the geology of Seward Peninsula. The results of reconnaissance work for the whole peninsula are discussed, to give a general setting, and then the detailed geology of these two quadrangles is described. The rocks of the region are of sedimentary and igneous origin, practically all of which are highly metamorphosed. The metamorphosed sediments consist of the Solomon schist (pre-Ordovician [?]), the Sowik limestone (Ordovician [?]), the Hurrah slate (post-Ordovician [?]), and the Puckmummie schist (post-Ordovician). The metamorphosed igneous rocks are the Casadepaga schist, and greenstones. After the intense diastrophic movements that affected these rocks, others were deposited and intruded. Of the later sediments, but very small amounts of a conglomerate are left, and the igneous rocks consist of granitic and basic intrusives, none of which cover any considerable area. Unconsolidated deposits of recent age are found as stream gravels, high level gravels, and in the coastal plain.

This region is of economic importance because of its gold production. Auriferous quartz veins are numerous, but their values have been such that only one mine has ever been on a paying basis. The most important veins are largely limited to the Hurrah slate, and the contact of the Sowik limestone and the Solomon schist. By far the largest production has been from placers in the river gravels, and the locations of the ones where the best values are recovered is down stream from the outcrops of the Sowik limestone. A few dredges are in operation, and they have been very profitable. A. E. F.

The Copper Handbook, Vol. X, 1910-11. By HORACE J. STEVENS. Houghton, Mich., 1911.

As in the past, the work contains condensed information regarding all the known copper mines of the world, giving a sketch of the financial